

Kind of Pain  
TO A  
Multitude of Patients,

Daily afflicted with

DIFFERENT SORTS

HYGIEVM  
FEVERS;

With a Prospect of clearing its  
Nature, and Cause; and shewing also  
the best Method for its Cure: All ground-  
ed upon matter of Fact.

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L O N D O N,

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# THE PREFACE.

**T**HE Search after Truth in all Arts and Sciences, may justly claim our whole Time and Occupation; and tho' it often appears difficult to distinguish what is true from what seems so to be, yet when once we have discover'd the Truth, we find therein a pleasing Satisfaction, which Counterballances all the Trouble we have found in our way.

Truth is fruitful, and when once discovered, visibly multiplies by Consequences, and shews the possibility of several Things, which after a deep Meditation may be reduced into Practice, for the Benefit of the Publick.



## The Preface.

The Propositions we shall mention will at least seem probable, and so be esteem'd in the next degree to Truth, especially when both the natural Heat, fundamental to our Life, and its opposite the Fever, will both appear to have a mechanical Origine. These Notions have been communicated to the greatest Naturalist, and to several renown'd Physicians of the College, and thought by the last of being useful to the Publick; which occasion'd my publishing of them.

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A  
**KIND WARNING**  
 TO A  
*Multitude of* **PATIENTS**

Daily afflicted with different sorts of  
**F E V E R S,** &c.

**I** AM fully perswaded, that the Character of the *Tatler's Æsculapius*, is extreamly well apply'd to the *British* Physicians and Surgeons, who are lately fallen into an unhappy and terrible Confusion, and mixture of honest and fraudulent Pretenders to so difficult a Profession as is that of Physick, or Surgery.

But in this Confusion, of which we are convinc'd it is necessary to enquire into, if possible, the dismal Consequences which may befall Patients, in their hasty choice of Persons very incapable of giving any salutary Advice, chiefly in what concerns Fevers; which, of all the Diseases we are

subject to, is the most common, and so fatal to us, that few die without being Afflicted with it.

The faults committed by those who fraudulently Intrude themselves into the Practice of Physick, without being Educated in its Principles, are so much the more pernicious, that for the most part they cannot be rectified: For if in the beginning of a Disease we miss the opportunity of making use of proper Medicines, we shall not afterwards find an opportunity of attaining the happy Success which they might, if apply'd in Time, have effected: And on the contrary, in the beginning of a Disease some may make use of Remedies, then very Dangerous, but which, if deferr'd a little, might have prov'd very Successful.

There is nothing more proper to inculcate the Truth of these Matters in us, than Examples: therefore we shall make use of one left us by Galen, always esteem'd by the Practitioners of Physick.

He says, that being call'd to a Patient fatigued for a long Time with a quartan Ague, and who, by the Direction of an indiscreet Adviser, taking for an infallible Remedy what we call *Theriaca Andromachi*, had, instead of Curing a simple quartan Ague, multiplied it in such a manner, that sinking at last under these continual Hardships, he resolv-

ed to consult our learned Author; who, by a cautious Method, took other Measures, and prepared his Patient so well, according to the Indications he found, that having deferr'd a Remedy so dangerous to the Patient at first, he cured him with it, having hit the proper Time; all the disorder it had caused by being misapply'd being over.

Moreover we ought to know exactly, how to distinguish the Diseases we call Complicated, which differing very much by their Causes and Effects, oppress the Patient at the same Time; and 'tis then that for want of being instructed in the Principles of the Art, those who with an unparallell'd boldness promise an infallible Cure, trusting entirely to the Virtue of some specifick Remedy, do for the most part find themselves deceived. For if the saying is true, that, *Morbi non curantur verbis, sed medicamentis*; we may safely add, *nec medicamentis temere exhibitis, sed recta prudentiq; eorum administratione.*

It is certain, that the Art of Physick requires a great application, proportionable to the variety of Knowledge it affords; and the length of the Disease, and the danger which the Patients find themselves expos'd to every Day, are too often the common



Exploit of the ignorance of those pretended Physicians, who like *Valerius*, are the product of one Night, or little more, as the following Example will clearly demonstrate.

*Sir Robert Talbot* being bred an Apothecary, after he had given the Jesuit's Bark infused in Wine, had the good fortune to be known by the Lady *Mandant*, who informed King *Charles II.* of the surprising Effects of this Remedy, as a Specifick peculiar to the said *Talbot*, which made the King, relying much upon the Assertion of that Lady, give the more credit to the extraordinary Merit of this new pretended Doctor. Soon after this, it happen'd that a Princess, Neice to King *Charles*, being for a long time Afflicted with a quartan Ague; the King Commanded Mr. *Talbot* to take a turn to *Paris*, and as a mark of Distinction, he honoured him with the Title of a Knight.

He succeeded wonderfully well in his Enterprises, and the Physicians asking him the Nature of his Remedy, he refused to declare it; and, because he perceiv'd they suspected him to use the Jesuit's Bark; he protell'd there was none of it in his Remedy, and made them this jocular Answer; Gentlemen, the difference between you and me is, that you say, you know the Nature

the Disease, but as it originally  
 is, You are ignorant as to the means  
 of its Cure; whereas I don't know the  
 Nature of the Disease, yet know how  
 to Cure it. But he had not the same suc-  
 cess at *Paris*, in curing the Daughter of  
 the Lady *Mordaunt*, whom he had Cured  
 once before at *London*, by which he had  
 gain'd most of his Reputation.

This young Lady fell Sick again about  
 this Time, and as it was very Natural  
 that they should have Recourse to him,  
 especially he being then in *France*; she  
 was put a second time under his Care,  
 and took for two Months the same Re-  
 medy she had before, without any Effect;  
 at the same time he promised my Lady  
*Mordaunt* to free her of all her Indisposi-  
 tions, among the rest, of a want of Ap-  
 petite; and a Diarrhæa attended with a Fe-  
 ver; but after he had try'd with her for  
 some time without Success, I had the  
 honour of treating her, and had a better  
 success, having followed the Rules of the  
 Art. Upon which my Lady desiring me  
 to give my Opinion of the Ague her  
 Daughter was Afflicted with; I told the  
 Patient, I knew very well that the Remedy  
 he had taken for so long a Time was the Je-  
 su's Bark, which we had often made use of in  
 France, and that when she should be entirely  
 Fatigu'd

Fatig'd with it, I did not in the least doubt, but I should Cure her, as soon as I should be well inform'd of her Constitution, and of the circumstances of her Sickness. Some time after she resolv'd to follow punctually my Advices. After some enquiry, I found her Dislemper was complicated, and quite different from the Ague; which made me lay the thoughts of the Ague aside, and apply my self wholly to the complicated Disease, which I effectually Cur'd in twelve Days, together with her Ague, without having any further need of the infallible Specifick of Sir Robert Talbot.

From which it appears, that the vain Promises of a Specifick, deceiving the expectation of an infallible Cure, must give way to the exactness of the Art; and that those who trust their Health and Lives to the first that offers, would but take a little Time to consider, they would soon perceive how Ridiculous it is, that Men who confess their own blindness in the Knowledge of the Disease, and of all the different Circumstances that attend the Patient, should so far impose on rational Beings, as boldly to assert, there is no need of examining and choosing the opportunity of exhibiting Remedies; and that the Remedy carries with itself, the Wisdom of the ablest Physician, and can

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avoid or disperse any Obstacle it meets with; or to use other Terms, that the Remedy is endued with the Knowledge they want themselves: which makes us conclude, that as the surveying the Ground, and other things, are necessary to an Engineer, before he can lay his Projects for any Undertaking; so likewise the true Knowledge of the Malady to a Physician in his Practice, is absolutely required, for the safety of his Patient; but if credulous People will be deceiv'd, let them be deceiv'd, no body can help it.

There are another sort of Pretenders, who tho' they brag not of their infallible Remedies, yet they rely entirely upon prescriptions of skilful Physicians, hoarded up upon their Files, which they, if the Patient will trust them on their Word, give without any Consideration; neither are these any more to be trusted than the former; for being bred up in a Shop, to learn only the making up of Medicines, they for the most part must ingenuously confess, that they do not know the Nature of the Distemper, Circumstances, Causes, Occasions, is no Time, &c. to take just and exact Measures for the Cure; nor chiefly how to discern the parity or imparity among Fevers.

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Therefore Patients ought to consider that such Pretenders are Shop-keepers, and endued with the same Mind as others, who do not consider so much the Benefit of the Buyer, as their own Profit in selling great quantities of their Drugs; and that when such Men prevail to furnish Remedies at their own Discretion, tho' they flatter the Patient with the notion of sparing the Physician's Fee; yet the Sum will mount to double or trebble the charge of the Fee of the Physician, together with the just value of the necessary Prescriptions; but this is a small Inconveniency, in comparison of the danger of their Health and Lives, entrusted in such mercenary Hands, who, when forc'd by the Patient to call a Physician, have one of their Cabal ready at Hand, who will write long Prescriptions, and despise assistance of those of the Profession who have more at Heart the safety of their Patients, than the profit of the Apothecaries, whose true spring of motion is Interest and filthy Lucre.

Lastly, We must seriously reflect on these extraordinary Occasions, where the whole Art of Pharmacy is needless; in whose place we are forc'd to call for the Aid of the Surgeon, to save the Patients, who otherwise might be exposed to lose their Lives, as will appear by the following Example.

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The case runs thus: Being desir'd to give my Advice to a Gentlewoman about 20 Years of Age, named Mrs. *Simon*; I found her taken with a burning Fever, and almost Choak'd by a great stifling of her Breath; together with frequent Vomitings and Looseness, her Tongue very foul, she enjoying no Sleep, and very restless; her Pulse was intermitting, very low and irregular: on the fourth Day, by the blessing of God, the prescribed means had so good Success, that this terrible Fever, with all its attending Symptoms, disappear'd; she had a peaceable Night, Slept well, got a good Stomach, and her Tongue came sully to its natural Colour and Temper; so that she thought her self out of Danger, and perfectly Recovered.

But this dreadful Distemper ceasing all on a sudden, I suspected it might quickly Return; therefore I warn'd her Relations to be careful to send me Word, as soon as she should be out of Order, which according to my Expectation happened the seventh Day from her being taken ill. I found her then right-headed, not knowing any of her Relations, neither could she give any Account of her Self, together with a Fever in the highest degree, with many dreadful Symptoms; she being in this



this dangerous Case, I thought it was my Duty to search, and in a manner to penetrate into her Distemper, to inform myself, if possible, in what part so large a Putrefaction lay hid; that I might the better be able to make choice of fit Means, and to aim, without loss of Time, at the affected Part, and to stop the Progress of the mortal Stroke.

This Distemper from the beginning having had all the Signs of a malignant Fever, I began to look if there were any Marks or Spots upon her Skin; but none appearing, I was still persuaded there was in some Part an exceeding quantity of putrify'd Humours; and considering upon this Supposition, that what circumstance happen'd before she fell into this Delirium, might give me some Light in this Matter; I enquired if the Patient did not complain of any sharp Pain, before she began to rave; they informed me she had had such raging Pains, that she was forc'd to cry out in a kind of Despair; which Pain ceased so soon as she began to Rave; which easily convinced me of the impending Danger of Death, from a gangrenous Disposition in the Part, namely the Buttock where she had felt the raging Pain for some Time.

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I sent for a Surgeon, and desired him to apply to the aforesaid Part, a Cupping-Glass with burning Flax, which did not make the Patient stir, neither did she seem to take any Notice of it; but that I might Judge with more certainty, I desired that another Cupping-Glass might be apply'd to her Shoulder, which was no sooner done, but she cry'd out; which shew'd the gangrenous Disposition of the first Part: I then bid the Surgeon to Launce the Parts where the Cupping Glasses were apply'd; next Morning I observed exactly the Launced Parts, by which it appeared, that the bottom of the Part, in which the Patient took no Notice of the burning Flax, was the principal Seat and Focus of the putrify'd Matter; for the openings made by the Launce were not closed up, nor dried, as in the other Part, and besides, there was a clear waterish Humour dropping out of the Orifices.

I made use of some outward Means to stop the Putrefaction; but finding they were not sufficient, and the Fever and Delirium raging with the same Excess; I found it not convenient to rely any farther upon the help of Drugs from the Apothecary's Shop, which in this Distress, as well as the boasted Prescriptions of several Physicians, would have done little Service.

...and in this case, the only way of relieving the patient, according to the Rules of our Art, directed us to make use of Surgery, to enlarge the Lacerated Orifice by Incision; and by these only Salutary Means to carry immediately to the encroaching Gangreen what was proper to stop its Progress.

This was done, tho' not without some Difficulty; for the common Membrane of the Muscles was quite Black and Putrid, as broad as four Fingers, and the adjacent Nerves so much affected, that after a Delirium of a long Continuance, and the incision heal'd, she was for several Months so weak in her Legs, that she could not Walk in her Room. It is manifest it was this Indication that lead us to the only thing that was to be done; for Blister, tho' so useful in many Cases, yet could not reach here to a Gangreen so deep under the Skin; besides they have not any Faculty fit to overcome such fatal Strokes; and as for Cordials, Bleeding, Vomiting, &c. they could do very little good, and some of them very much harm.

These three Relations to Cure in simple and comestible Fevers are matter of Fact, and a kind of equivalent to a Demonstration, in proving the Truth and Reason of the Art, which cannot act, with-

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out accurately discerning the Nature and Causes of the Distemper, upon which foundation alone, the true Physician distributes, with a skilful Hand, Remedies suitable to the Occasion which presents it Self; or in case the Malady is so great, that the Patient is past Hope, or in a dubious Condition, he may foretel the Relations what they may, or may not expect from the Profession.

To perform these Things, every Physician must be cautious to entertain no Prejudice, from any Position in the Theoretical, as well as in the Practical Part: to secure himself from any Error; there being nothing in the World more agreeable to the Purpose, than to settle our Knowledge upon the same foundation of matter of Fact, and Consequences rightly drawn from it; for when we are once out of the right Way, every Step we take leads us into greater Wandrings, and we know not where we go.

Nothing can convince us more, of the Truth of these Things, than the old and new Hypothesis of the four Humours in relation to the four Elements, or of the pretended Reign of Chymical Principles, with relation to the Nature of Salt, Sulphur, *Caput Mortuum*, &c. and of the effect of the Acid upon the Alkali; as if our

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Body was a great Laboratory, not only to prepare such and such Bodies, but to have them at hand in every place, to clear the Cause of any Phenomenon in Distempers, and to oppose means for the Cure of them, by indications fetch'd from these Chymical Notions.

We therefore, after an exact and due Inquiry into the nature and causes of Fevers, shall admit nothing but what really is matter of Fact, *viz.* the Conformation of our Parts, expos'd daily to our Sight; and what may be concluded from their Structure, and from their contained Fluida, for the Use of some of their Functions.

Secondly, since an exceeding Heat is so proper a Character to Fevers; we shall establish what we are to say, of its Nature and Causes, on matter of Fact; *viz.* if at any Time, and in any Place, some hard Particles meeting and rubbing one against another, with little or no Intermission; a degree of Heat doth then arise, and this in proportion to the greater or less Rubbing of the said Particles. From these two Positions we conclude, that such Causes being observ'd to be actually in the compass of our Body, the natural consequence is, that the Cause once admitted, the same Effect, *viz.* the raising of some degree of Heat, must necessarily follow, and this

this may be Sensible, as to its greater or less degree of Heat, in proportion of the greater or less celerity of the mass of Blood, which running faster or slower, gives more or less Occasion to the more or less frequent Rubbing of the hard Particles, and produce these two different degrees of Heat; one call'd Natural; such is the regular one Mensurable by the same number of Pulsations of the Artery, told in the same duration of Time; and the Preternatural, when in the same duration of Time the pulsation of the Artery is more frequent.

From this, without doubt, the natural heat, so much talk'd of, and so little understood, together with the preternatural Heat or Fever, do take their Origine; nor is it extraordinary they should differ so much in their Effects; the one being the Source of all our vital Actions, the other confounding and destroying our Constitution, and often bringing us to our Grave. In a Word, in treating of the Cause of this natural and preternatural Heat, we think it is sufficient to shew, that in the Compass of our Body, there are great Quantities of hard Particles, as may be prov'd by dry'd Blood, which in the Circulation of the Blood, being by an unavoidable necessity forc'd to meet often, and to rub one a-

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swift another without Intermision, must,  
 according to the Laws of Nature, create a  
 Heat, in which general cause (of Matter's  
 growing hot by Motion) being once al-  
 lowed, it will not be difficult to prove  
 this to be the Origin of all Heat in our  
 Bodies. To confirm this Assertion the more, we  
 must observe the Structure of the Parts sub-  
 servient to the Circulation of the Mass of  
 Blood, viz. the Heart and Arteries, which  
 are the Chiefest in this Function, rese-  
 ble, in use, to a Syringe, by which such  
 like Structure they promote the Accele-  
 ration of the Blood in our Bodies; for as  
 the Syringe causes the Acceleration of  
 Water, when forc'd out by the Pistle from  
 its large cavity thro' a narrow Pipe; here  
 the Cavity of the Heart answers to the  
 large Body of the Syringe, the strong  
 Muscles of the Heart answer to the forcing  
 of the Pistle, and the Mouth of the  
 Aorta, and its numberless Divisions,  
 growing always narrower, and nar-  
 rower, till they become Capillary, must  
 have the same Effect in accelerating the  
 Mass of Blood, by the same Reason of  
 Mechanism, as the Syringe promotes a  
 like Acceleration of Water.

To confirm what is said by Experience,  
 it will not be improper to consider what

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daily appears conformable to our Propositions; as for Example, when a Finger is tied hard with a Thread between the Articulation, its fleshy part, together with the Artery, is press'd against the Bone; the Artery by this Compression must of necessity lose some part of its true Dimension, and consequently must effect an Acceleration of the Mass of Blood in the Finger; and then from an Increased Attrition of hard Particles of the Blood, the natural Heat augments in degree at the Top of the Finger; and accordingly we see in such an Occasion, the Finger grows Red, hotter, bigger, and the Pullation of the Artery grows stronger; which accidents put together, make a just Portraicture of a circumscript Fever, from a true Product of a new superadded Syringe in this part when tied hard. For as the first Part of the Arteries being larger in respect of that, which continues its Progress of farther Distribution to the End of the Finger; so this last part of the Artery answers very well to the Configuration of the Pipe in a Syringe, and from this parity, the same effect of Acceleration must consequently follow. Now from this particular effect, the exceeding Heat, rais'd at the Top of the Finger by an Acceleration of Blood and Attrition of its hard Particles,

cles, we have good reason to conclude, that when several Compressions of different Arteries happen at the same Time; from their acting together at this rate, as if they were as many serving and plying at once; an universal exceeding Heat will rise every where, and make a burning Fever from an increasing number of its Causes, as before mention'd.

But we shall be better convinc'd of this, by what happens in hot Tumours and great Wounds, where in both Cases the part affected increases in Bulk, and presseth the Texture of its compounding parts among which, the Arteries must suffer the Fate; and hence comes a Reduction very like to what happens in tying the Finger, which must produce an Acceleration of the Blood, and this its inseparable product, an exceeding degree of Heat, or a kind of Fever, only limited to the extent of the hot Tumour or Wound, and no farther, as it happens every Day. But if the Tumour is large or deep, or that a great many appear at once; or if the Wounds and Contusions be considerable, the Reduction of the Arteries from its larger Cavity to a lesser, will be multiply'd, as also the Acceleration of the Blood; and therefore the Heat will encrease by degrees, from the natural Heat beneficial to all our vital Functions,



to that terrible and fatal Fire call'd Fever. Having consider'd the antecedent Causes of a Fever, we must next examine the material and conjunct Causes of the Malady.

Every one knows, that we have in our Bodies a Liquid, call'd *nourishing Juice*; let it be immediately furnish'd thro' imperceptible ways, distinct from the Distribution of the Arteries, which seems to me very plausible; or let it be sever'd from the Arteries, it is very indifferent to me; for it is certain, that the ways thro' which it runs, to repair the Force and Substance of the Body, must be very narrow, and therefore very apt upon Occasion, to stop some drops of the *Nourishing Juice*, which accumulating more and more, soon changeth its Nature, and instead of nourishing us, destroys our Constitution, for being in a narrow Passage, and surrounded with Arteries, it gets Heat enough from them, and from the Vapours that arise every where, it receives Moisture enough, which together with the narrow Passage, are all the necessary Circumstances to procure Putrefaction, according to *Ambrose Pare's* Observation; for wherever Humours or Juices are retain'd in that manner, we cannot expect any thing else to befall them.

It is observable, that the Putrefaction of

Humours may happen after the same Manner, as it does in other Bodies, that is, by a Dissolution of Particles disturb'd from their due order, and the Position essential to their Constitution. The first step towards this disorder is made something like the falling down of a Wall from a regular building into the disorder of its rubbish; as it must of necessity enlarge its former Dimension, and encroach upon the neighbouring Ground, so the *Nourishing Juice* prepared and cut, or molten, *ex-propos*, to fill just up and repair what is wanting in every corner of our Body, (each parcel of it having toward it a certain order of its compounding Particles, as regular as its own Configuration and Building) its disorder cannot be promoted, but its compounding Particles falling off one from another, as in a kind of Rubbish, must of necessity enlarge its former Dimension, and force on all side their containing neighbouring Part; so that this Juice being once stopt *ex-gr.* in its way, and not carry'd into the Part in a certain prefixed Time, loses quite the natural order of its compounding Particles; this disorder must enlarge its former Dimension, and make us look swelling every where, and produces here in the little, what is mention'd above in the great by the Wall; but

the worst of its Impressions is to raise a Fever, when a notable Part of it, lodged betwixt the Cotes of our Arteries, force the surrounding Fibres of them, which like so many Threads reduce the Cavity of the Artery to a less Diameter, which acting conformably to the Structure of a Syringe, is fit to multiply the Acceleration of the Blood, and raise the Degree of natural Heat into a Feverish one, from the multiplied rubbing of the harder Particles of the said Liquor.

If the Reader is better pleased with the Doctrine of Fermentation, to shew which way the *Nourishing Juice* may enlarge its former Dimension, he shall want no affinity in the Production of like Effects, since many swellings are common in most Fevers, which will sufficiently confirm our Propositions, in respect of the Causes of Feverish disorders; for since swelling is general all over our Body in this Distemper, the Arteries must have their own share in it, together with their Cotes, in which lies hid the original Disorder, viz. the Reduction of the Arteries Diameter, and all the sad Consequences from thence aforesaid.

The attributing the Causes of Fevers to this sort of Putrefaction of the *Nourishing Juice*, will agree better with most  
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of our old and new Authors, by reason they seem convinc'd, that there is a reigning Putrefaction, from the sensible Argument of an ill smell, common to all Fevers, which no Body can oppose.

What we have said concerning the Fermentation or Putrefaction of the *Nourishing Juice*, as the principal cause of Fevers, will not perhaps be so acceptable to those, who impute it to the Fermentation and Putrefaction of the Blood, as the source of all Fevers, and of several other Distempers. But daily Experience will soon decide the Case; which if we be curious, may every day be seen in the dressing of Wounds, where some part of the Blood remains very often twenty four Hours before the Dressing, without any Alteration in the Colour or Smell: And this I think plainly demonstrates the small propension Blood has to putrefie; whereas the *Nourishing Juice* is so apt to putrefie, that we daily see, after the Cleansing a Wound of its gross and stinking Matter, how there succeeds a true transparent Juice, having no Smell, from the fleshy Substance, which in few Hours of its staying soon loses its Transparency, and becomes thick and white, which soon after is followed by a stinking Smell.

In great Contusions, the blackish Colour, from an extravasated Blood, changes soon into a Blue, from that, into Green, and so by degrees into Yellow, and at last to its natural Colour; and this happens not by Fermentation or Putrefaction, but by an insensible Dispersion of the extravasated Blood, which disappearing by little and little, permits, without Putrefaction, the affected Parts to recover their due Colour and Health.

Besides, it is remarkable, that in the Operation of the *Aneurisma*, I, as well as many others without doubt, have seen a large Lump of Blood of many Years standing, which rather dry'd, than putrefy'd; which shews how little Disposition the Blood has to putrefie, in respect of the *Nourishing Juice*.

Moreover this suppos'd putrefy'd Blood, when let out of the Patients Veins, either Sick of a Fever, or of the Plague itself, is so far from differing either in Colour, Smell, or Thickness, from that of healthy Persons, that the Blood of the latter, when let out of the Vein, appears in all respects to be the same with the other; which with other Observations seems sufficient to exclude the Blood from being the Cause of Fevers from its pretended Putrefaction.

Finally,

Finally, we shall consider some good influence this Theory must have in Practice.

We say therefore, that to cure Distempers speedily and safely, by a rational Method, the understanding the affected Parts is as necessary to a true Physician, as the Compass to a Pilot; and that the Putrefaction of the *Nourishing Juice*, in whatsoever Place it gathers, will for the most Part appear, as a Thorn fasten'd in the Flesh, and is discover'd by the Pain it creates. For tho' the said *Juice* does not always intimate its certain seat by pricking Pains, as it manifestly happens in a Pleurisie; yet the disorder in any of our Functions will for the most part appear, by which we are certain, that the Morbifick matter has its Seat and Focus in those Parts, which serve to execute those Functions, and consequently all the Means we intend to make use of, must directly aim at it, which appears by our bleeding for Evacuation, Revulsion, &c. which are specially design'd to remove the Cause of the Distemper from its Seat, and this may be further help'd by the right Administration of Vomitives, Purgatives, &c.

Now that the Fermentation and Putrefaction of the Blood in a continu'd Circulation,

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culation, is not easy to be admitted, nor  
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 is said before ; which makes us conclude,  
 that in all respects we may rely, both as  
 to Theory and Practice, on the Putrefacti-  
 on of the *Nourishing Juice*, rather than upon  
 the pretended Putrefaction of the Blood ; be-  
 sides all this, we can furnish the Publick with  
 some suitable Observations, with necessary  
 Circumstances upon this Subject, taken  
 both from eminent Physicians, and from  
 my own Practice of 44 Years in *Paris*  
 and *London* : And all together may give  
 more light to confirm these Propositions.

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F I N I S.

ulation is not only to be admitted, nor  
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of the Nervous Jaws, rather than upon  
the pretended Poreaction of the Blood, be-  
cause as this we can furnish the Publick with  
some intelligible Observations, with necessary  
Cautiousness upon this Subject, taken  
both from eminent Physicians, and from  
my own Practice of 44 Years in Paris  
and London: And all together may give  
more light to confirm these Propositions.

F. L. N. 1. 2.